Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 55. | Freedom of Thought and Opinion. | WHOLE NUMBER 2859.

NEW SERIES. | BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1859. | VOL. 2, NO. 51.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY MEYERS & BENFORD,

At the following terms, to wit:
$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers. It has been decided by the United States Courts, that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Poetry.

THE TWO STREAMS.

Behold the rocky wall
That down its sloping sides,
Pours the swift rain-drops, blending, as they fall,
In rushing river tides!

Yon stream, whose surges run,
Turned by a pebble's edge,
Is Athabasca, rolling toward the sun
Through the cleft mountain-ledge.

The slender rill had strayed,
But for the slanting stone,
To evening's ocean, with the tangled braid
Of foam-flecked Oregon.

So from the heights of Will
Life's parting stream descends,
And, as a moment turns its slender rill,
Each widening torrent bends,—

From the same cradle's side,
From the same mother's knee,
One to long darkness and the frozen tide,
One to the Peaceful Sea!

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

☞A young lady caught her intended kissing a female friend. He thus apologises. His explanation is decidedly cool:

Your coming in last night, my love,
Was somewhat sudden. I was helping Nell
To tie the ribbons of her rigolette;
She put the crimson of her mouth up—well,
I'm flesh and blood—and then you, singing came
Into the room, and tossed your head for shame.

I saw a sort of maiden northern lights
Shoot up your cheeks and tremble in your eyes;
I like such things. I like to see the wind
Disturb the roses.
I like the sea, and, when it's easily had,
A very pretty woman—very mad!

I like the dangerous and regal air
(You bear a queen's name, and a queen you are)
With which you donned your thibet opera cloak,
And clasped it with a diamond like a star,
Looks charming in my mistress, but my life,
I wouldn't be so charming in my wife.

I like wild things, as I have said, but then
I would not like to own them. Who would be
Proprietor of earthquakes, or loose hurricanes,
Or comets plunging in celestial sea?
Or wed a maid that could, if she should please,
Give him a touch of one or all of these?

Not I. Don't let a female thunder storm
Brood in your eyes, with every now and then
A flash of angry lightning. You have had
Your March and April, now be June again:
And let your fine cut eyebrow's silken span
Be bows of promise to your favorite man!

I've had my laugh, and you your pout, and now
(You'll spoil that rose bud if you twist it so:)
Give me both hands that I may say "good Bess,
The good Queen Bess," whose heart and mind and face,
Teaching to love ALL women as a race!

So when I kissed your pretty cousin Nell,
I honored one who taught me to admire
Fair women in their twenties—don't you see?
But then, dear Bess, as I was standing by her
Her lips quite close—now this is *entre nous*—
Upon my soul, I made believe 'twas you.

MIXING UP THE BABIES.—The Weaverville (Cal.) *Journal* gives the following account of an affair, which however it may move the laughter of our readers, we fancy to have made some of the parties concerned "laugh on the wrong side of their mouth":

"Some time ago there was a dancing party given "up north;" most of the ladies present had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to permit the mothers to enjoy the dance. A number of gallant young men volunteered to watch the young ones, while the parents indulged in a "break-down." No sooner had the women left the babies in charge of the mischievous devils than they stripped the infants, changed their clothes, giving to one the apparel of another. The dance over, it was time to go home, and the mothers hurriedly took each baby in the dress of her own and started, some to their homes, ten or fifteen miles off, and were far on their way before daylight. But the day following there was a prodigious row in that settlement; mothers discovered that a single day had changed the sex of their babes; observation disclosed startling physiological phenomena, and then commenced a turn of the tallest female pedestrianism; living miles apart it required two days to unmix the babies, and as many months to restore the women to their naturally sweet dispositions. To this day it is unsafe for any of the baby mixers to venture within the territory."

☞A NEW TRIAL has been granted to Mr. Henry Shaw, the old gentleman in St. Louis, against whom a verdict of one hundred thousand dollars was rendered for refusing to marry Miss Effie Carztang, after he had promised to do so.

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE.

MR. LA MOUNTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. La Mountain, after describing the preliminaries and premising that the object of the trip was not to make money, but to establish by practical demonstration important scientific facts, gives the following account of the voyage:—

ST. LOUIS.

All being ready, at 7:20 we set sail—Mr. Wise in the basket, Mr. Gager, Mr. Hyde and myself in the boat—taking a northeasterly course and ascending rapidly. As we passed up, the great city beneath seemed to be compressed and drawn together on a concave, the valleys and woods melting into each other until their outlines became almost indistinguishable; the great snorting steamboats below, looking like toy houses floating in a gutter, and emitting faint puffs of smoke. At about eight o'clock we could see that the people below were having their sunset, although we were in a full blaze of light.

THE PRAIRIES.

The prairies looked like vast fields of polar ice, slightly tinged with green, but quite destitute of luminous properties. Between us and them hung suspended, evidently, a dark and almost opaque belt, which seemed like a veil drawn over the country. The alternate patches of cultivated grounds, water sheets and little hills and gulches gave to all a diversified appearance—though the hills had lost their relative cone like appearance, and seemed to be vast sugar loaves, fretted with raisins and lemon parings—the effect of alternate forest and grass. Such a spectacle must be seen to be appreciated, and can be seen only by those who study nature from the favorable position we occupied.

APPROACH OF DARKNESS.

Very gradually the darkness stole up from below. It was as though invisible hands were lifting up the veil as it approached and enveloped us. In a few moments the sun left us, disappearing in a hazy luminous bank of red. It did not become dark. Throughout the night we were able at all times to distinguish the prairies from the wooded country below, even when at an altitude of two miles.

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.

We were floating in a sort of transparent vapor, which, without possessing any perceptible body, yet seemed to be made up of luminous particles. The effect of this light upon the appearance, as though it were charged with fire. So powerful was this, that every line of the netting, every fold of the silk, every cord and wrinkle, were as plainly visible as if illuminated by torches, and I could at any moment tell the time by consulting my watch. This phenomenon became more striking as we increased our altitude. My theory of a fact so remarkable and before unheard of, is that the clouds charged with electrical principles, and acted upon by the heat of the sun, emitted and dispensed through the air the luminous particles which, though separately indistinguishable, were still the myriad torch-bearers of our wondrous way. This theory has scientific warrant in the fact that ships have sometimes been similarly illuminated at sea so powerfully that the masthead was visible from deck, which would proceed from the same cause, acting under different circumstances. That it is not a natural feature of night above the earth's surface is shown by the fact that when Charles Green, Mark Mason and Lord Holland made their famous nocturnal voyage from London to Weilburg, it was so dark it seemed as if the balloon was passing through solid blocks of black marble.

THE WIND CURRENT.

To return: At fifteen minutes past eight o'clock we saw Mr Brooks making a safe descent a little north of our line, and evidently about twenty-five miles from St. Louis. We were then at an altitude of a mile, and a half, and by experiment proved that the difference of our position was proved that the upper current, along which we were moving, was passing in an easterly direction, while that in which Mr. Brooks travelled was not. This was the demonstration of a favorite theory in connection with the transatlantic. After losing sight of our escort we kept well up for several hours, and notwithstanding the luminous appearance of which I have spoken continued. We saw around us in the country below, blazing lights at different times, which seemed to proceed from bonfires. The time passed merrily in the boat, in joking, telling anecdotes, talking over the scenes in St. Louis before our departure, and speculating the probabilities of landing in New York on the morrow. We could not have had more merry trio had we been comfortably situated around some table lamp with the "old folks at home."

MR. WISE TAKES A NAP WHICH PROVES DISASTROUS.

About half past eleven o'clock Mr. Wise called to me from his perch in the basket. He asked me if I can keep awake? I answered yes, of course, that was what I started for.—He responded that he could, he could not, he was going to sleep, he was tired out. He asked me to look after the balloon, and call to him to operate valve if I wanted to descend. At 11 we had mounted quite high, in consequence of having thrown out some ballast. The air was piercingly cold, and the balloon so distended discharge gas rapidly from the throttling a descent advisable, I directed Mr. Open the valve, and he did so. In a minute or two later, observing that the balloon was coming down rapidly, and hearing the gas rush through the valve, I called to Mr. Wise. This he did not do; the gas still rushed. By this time the extreme cold had frozen our *compagnons du voyage*, Gager and Hyde, who had fallen into a pleasant sleep. We still kept going down very fast. Knowing that at this rate we should soon strike the earth, and wondering what could be the matter, Mr. Gager clambered up the stays of the boat to the basket, and found Mr. Wise fast asleep, with the neck-pipe hanging upon his breast. His unfortunate lethargy had nearly made mischief. As it was it cost us a loss of gas amounting to about two hundred pounds of ascensive power, which was no insignificant item. Mr. Wise being shaken roughly, said he was very tired and had been dreaming. He remained awake a few minutes and then fell asleep again, continuing so, with my two other companions, at intervals during the night. My desire to keep constant watch of the progress of the trip and guard against all possible contingencies was such that I could not close my eyes. Mr. Wise being a more veteran and experienced æronaut, and not having the advantage of suffering from a bilious fever, of course the case was different with him.

ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF THE AIR.

Nothing else of moment occurred, save the throwing overboard of about two hundred pounds of ballast to compensate for the loss of gas; until about one o'clock. At this time we passed over a town, which as we were crossing, not more than two or three hundred feet above, was clearly visible. I do not know the name of the place, but conclude it must have been Dogtown, as my first shout for information as to our whereabouts aroused 'Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart,' in a chorus of canine vociferation that seemed to prevail from one end of the hamlet to the other. I got no response from a human voice. Our course at this time was northeast half east. I may remark with regard to sounds from the earth that at the highest altitude we attained during the night, I could distinctly hear the song of the whip-poor-will and hear the barking of small dogs. As we descended lower, the croaking of the smaller vocalists, and the chirping of crickets, became audible. We three or four times got so low that I saw fireflies flitting in their gorgeous raiments of mellow light, past the car in which I was seated.

CROSSING INDIANA AND OHIO.

From one o'clock until sunrise, at about half past four, I kept the balloon within four or five hundred feet of the earth, using, during that time, but three pounds of ballast, which I considered a little remarkable. During this period all three of my companions were fast asleep—the atmosphere being very warm and pleasant at the altitude [illegible] companionment in my voyage, and somewhat varied my reflections. At half past one we crossed a canal, a river and another town, which I now think was Baltimore, Indiana.—My opinion is that before we passed over Illinois on the line of Danville, and perhaps this place was my responsive Dogtown. Several lights were visible at Baltimore and along the line of the canal. Our course was then E. N. E. As we proceeded we crossed and recrossed the Wabash several times, its route being tortuous, and ours on a geometrical straight line. Here I noticed that the wind was quite fresh, as I heard it whistling pleasantly through the trees. I could also tell that we were traversing Indiana, from the fact that immense undulating prairies were left behind, and the country densely wooded. We lost sight of the Wabash, finally, at Lafayette, striking on a northeasterly angle across Fountain, Tippecanoe, Carson, the southern part of Cass, Miami, the center of Wabash, Huntington and Allen counties, and striking the State of Ohio at the edge of Paulding county, passing near the town of Harrison. About 35 minutes past 1 o'clock the balloon lowered suddenly, so as to almost touch the tops of the trees. I threw out three pounds of ballast, and heard the sand strike upon a roof-top, probably in a town in Cass county. This small discharge elevated us so that we passed clear of an ugly piece of woods a short distance ahead. I called out always on passing a house, and was invariably answered by the bark or howl of a dog.

THE DAWN.

At this time daylight made its appearance, heralded by a faint glimmering in the East, quickly followed by the most beautiful auroral phenomena, and a brilliant illumination of the whole vista of the space in which we were moving. Again the veil seemed to drop over us, hung for a short time between the balloon and the earth, and then disappeared, as if its particles had decompored and floated away.—As if by magic, all was glowing in vernal beauty, and a splendid panorama lay spread out beneath us, the yellow fields of grain, the woodod patches, and the tortuous windings of the streams, being clearly distinguishable. The rising of the sun clothed all these in glorious robes of living, sparkling light. It seemed as if every tree top bore a coronal, and every field of grain was headed with a cabinet of gems, while the surface of the waters shone with an untold magnificence, I could not refrain from exclaiming aloud in wondering admiration of the glory of nature's God. My companions, who were awake by this time, joined with me in feasting upon the ravishing splendor of the view.

We passed over, or nearly over Fort Wayne, as the sunlight first reached us. The noticeable feature here was the perfectly level appearance of the country. As the warm beams fell upon our globe, the gas expanded considerably, giving us an increased buoyancy that sent us up to a considerable altitude. Pursuing our northeasterly course, we struck the Maumee at Defiance, passed a mile and three quarters over it, and proceeded across Defiance and Henry counties. In a few minutes we left the Maumee, our altitude giving us a more easterly direction.

LAKE ERIE.

Lake Erie, which was over sixty miles distant, now became visible, at first looking near the earth. As we approached, however, its islands became visible, and enabled us to determine that we were fast coming upon this great inland sea. We went at quite a rapid pace over Henry, Ward and Ottawa counties. We could see men and women below, going into fields to attend to their stock or milk cows.—We threw out a few papers to inform the people of our whereabouts. We also shouted loudly to them, but got no answer, and probably were not seen. As we sallied on, we had ascended to a considerable height—so much as to expand our balloon and endanger its bursting. We were therefore obliged to let out gas and come down, which we did on a gradual incline, passing to and upon the Lake at a point far from Sandusky Bay. This was the test on which I had left important questions depended. We had been told that our gas would condense over the water, that we should fall into the first lake we attempted to cross, and all that sort of thing. I believed nothing of the sort, but of course felt some anxiety as to the determination about to be made. At 7:20 as we struck the lake over Cedar Point, I shouted to persons below, asking them "Is this Lake Erie?" "Yes," was the answer, "and you had better look out." A small propeller in the bay gave us chase, and we had a good laugh at those on board over the facility with which we left them out of sight behind. The effect of water did not condense our gas a particle. On the contrary, as I had checked the descent just as we touched the lake, a very small discharge of ballast sent us up again to a very considerable altitude. We descended again, however, to within a few hundred feet of the water, crossing the entire lake without any peculiar incident. We passed eight vessels, two propellers, one paddle steamer and five sails, saluting and receiving salutes from all. We were for a few minutes out of sight of land, but soon obtained glimpses of the Canadian shore. This we struck at half-past eleven, at a spot which I pronounced the famous Long Point, of pugilistic notoriety, though my companions insisted we were south of Buffalo. The result proved I was correct. During the entire passage but three pounds of ballast were thrown out.

We first came over what is called Sandy Bluff, about fifteen miles west of the Welland canal, bearing northeast. We passed very quickly over the fine stretch of provincial country near enough to frighten horses, fowls and men—several of the latter, who were at work in the fields, leaving their implements and running off shouting in evident fright. There was a general stampede in the country. We first [illegible] and then the Welland canal, Desjardins bridge, famous for the terrible disaster by which it was once marked.

NIAGARA FROM ALOFT.

At 11:45 we passed Niagara river, and entered New York State at an altitude of two and a half miles, having gained the upper current and bearing east by north. How insignificant here seemed the greatest natural wonder of the world! Niagara river was a mill stream, and the point where it went roaring over the awful precipice of the Falls was barely distinguishable by a line of white foam, much as an industrious housewife would make the water look in a wash tub. For sixty miles on either side the view was magnificent. Between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario there seemed to be only distance enough for an agreeable morning walk. Plainly in sight were Niagara, Fort Niagara, Queenstown—with Brook's monument seeming like a white skewer stuck in a piece of green cloth—Lewistown, St. Catharines, Suspension Bridge—which seemed to be the finest and most unsubstantial spider web—Chippewa, Gravel, Port Dalhousie, Cattaraugus, Lockport, Medina, Albion and Buffalo. It was now agreed to come down and land Mr. Gager, Mr. Hyde, the machinery and the boat near Rochester, leaving Wise and myself, relieved of 550 pounds of ballast, to proceed to the sea coast, which I calculated we should strike in the northern portion of the State of Maine.

THE DESCENT.

Accordingly we commenced a descent. As we came within about 4,000 feet of the earth we were suddenly seized by a tremendously powerful gale, between two currents of air flowing in opposite directions, and carrying us along with tremendous velocity. Below this, we had noticed, as an effect of the storm upon us, a loss of ascending power caused by the condensation of gas. We were then at a point southeast of Lockport, about 10 or 15 miles. Instantly every pound of ordinary ballast on board was thrown over to check our descent, and notwithstanding this fact, going at the awful rate of two miles a minute, and certain to be dashed to pieces if we struck the earth, and went below the tops of the trees.

A HURRICANE.

The wind howled with a power like that of the great falls themselves, and the trees, as we swept closely over and brushed them, bent before the rushing tornado like blades of grass. Things began to wear a threatening aspect. Mr. Gager, who had been in the boat until this time, climbed up the stays into the basket with Mr. Wise—Mr. Hyde remained with me, an interested but by no means frightened man. Clearing the woods, we commenced ascending again, so as to get clear of the tornado, but *the upper current—two miles and a half above the earth—was blowing in the same direction.*—On looking at my watch, I found it was half past twelve o'clock. Unfortunately we had no means of regulating our descent, and having given up until we lost our ascensive power, willingly descended, passing over the edge of Lake Ontario, twenty-five miles west of Rochester, at the mouth of Sandy creek, and near Devil's Nose. Leaving Rochester to the south we struck boldly across the lake, and when about twenty-five miles from the New-York shore, from loss and condensation of the gas by the effect of the storm, again struck the awful gale, at fifteen minutes before one, at a point north west of Big Sodus. Again the balloon shook, trembled and vibrated much as a ship will in passing from smooth into very rough sea. We were then four thousand feet above the water, and descending very rapidly. I could only hope to check the descent by cutting away the machinery, and this was a forlorn chance. Hyde looked up at me sorrowfully. His courage, which had lasted in a remarkable manner before this, gave out; but such a scene was enough to frighten any green hand. Above, the clouds were as black as ink—around, the wind was howling as if alive with demons—and below, the waters, capped with foam, and lashed by the contending air currents, swept up in swells fifteen feet high, that ran in every conceivable direction. Mr. Hyde said to me, "I guess we are gone," and with a despairing countenance climbed up with Wise and Gager into the basket, leaving me alone in the boat. It was a desperate time, but I cannot say I was disconcerted. I had seen worse perils of the same sort before. My only thought was, that at a point on the shore dimly visible from where I stood, my mother lay buried. Wise looked over the basket and shouted, "For God's sake, La Mountain, throw overboard anything you can lay your fingers on." I knew Mr. W. was excited, and did not care to waste my ballast so high above the water.

THE FALL ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Down we came at the rate of a mile and three quarters a minute, or three times the velocity of an express train, and plump we went upon the water. The effect of striking the wave crest was the same as would have been a descent upon a sharp pointed rock. I was holding on by the ropes when the shock came. Its force was so terrible as to dash in three planks on one side of the boat,—but the water was prevented from coming in by the strong canvas on the outside. After the concussion, we bounded up fifty or sixty feet, like a rocket shot. I was jerked by the shock so that my head hung over the water. My beaver fell off, and my watchguard was broken square in two. Recovering myself, I seized a hatchet, and proceeded to cut away the lining, &c., and threw them overboard. My companions above were excitedly calling out to me on all sorts of subjects, but I paid as little attention as possible to them. After we escaped the first shock, I felt perfectly confident that we would come out safely, and told them so, but they hardly seemed to believe me.

PROPOSITION TO SWAMP THE BALLOON.

Mr. Wise proposed here to descend into the lake and swamp the balloon—in other words, to leave us at the mercy of waves and shore. He must swim forty-five miles to thoughtlessly; but, of course, I peremptorily declined it. I called to my companions to hand me down their carpet bags, valise, mail bag, and other articles, which I successively threw into the lake, and thus kept above the water—alternately by cutting away parts of the boat. I knew if I climbed into the basket with the others, we should all be drowned together. I hoped that by clinging to the boat and cutting it up piecemeal, we might be saved. At all events, I was determined not to be drowned if I could help it—though, thinking such a result not impossible, I pinned my watch in my pantaloons pocket, thinking that if we were drowned, my body might be washed ashore, when my wife would get the keepsake. The result verified my anticipations. The balloon did not strike water again, but varied from six to fifty feet above it, as I threw out the pieces of the boat I cut away.

END OF THE VOYAGE.

We soon came in sight of land, forty miles to the leeward. I took out my watch, and saw that it was ten minutes past one. This was the most delightful sight during the voyage.—I was now confident that we could keep the balloon up during the remaining distance.—When within twelve miles of land, at twenty-five minutes past one, we passed the propeller Oswego, and I saluted her by swinging a piece of board and then throwing it over. As we neared shore, we saw that we were tending toward a vacant field near a piece of woods, and determined if possible to have the boat car merely skim this field, and let the balloon go to pieces against the trees. At twenty-seven minutes to two we swept on to shore, and as my mission in the boat was accomplished I climbed up into the car, where I was warmly received by my companions. As the gale took the shore, it caught up about fifty feet, carrying us that height, and leaving us on the tops of the trees without car and anchor, dragging through them. On we went, the balloon surging, heaving, and literally mowing its way, sweeping off the tops of branches, tearing up trees, swinging some times almost vertically, and leaving a clear path through the woods by our course. At last, just as we were about despairing, the balloon caught in the last tree in the woods—a monstrous elm—the silk gave way, swung backward and forward at a tremendous rate several times, then dropped at successive stages fifty feet down the branches and we were safe. Need I say we felt thankful? I was too sick and weary to express my gratitude, besides being somewhat hurt; but my companions displayed their pleasure forcibly. Mr. Hyde threw his cap in the air and made the woods ring with his shouts.

* * * * * * * *

Yesterday I left for Troy, and here I am, fully satisfied with the results of the trip, and more determined than ever to go forward with the enterpise. JOHN LA MOUNTAIN.

TROY, July 7, 1859.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT WITH A MOWING MACHINE.—Mr. George Shelmire, proprietor of the Spread Eagle Hotel, at Huntingdon, Montgomery county, Pa., whilst driving a mowing machine, on Friday last, leaned forward to strike one of his horses, and was precipitated before the machine, the scythe of which cut off his two hands at the wrist.

HOOPS IN PARIS.—"Belle Britain" writes from Paris, in March last, that crinoline is subsiding. *The haut ton* of Paris have never worn hoops of such vast rotundity as we have seen in New York; and without being too curious on the subject, I have come to the conclusion that the Parisian skirt, as now worn, is made of some more flexible material than steel. At all events it yields more easily and gracefully in a crowd. The bonnets are becoming larger and the grisettes (who wear caps only) are the only barebeaded people in the streets of Paris. Trailing dresses are worn only in carriages and drawing rooms, and in cut and color they are more subdued than in Broadway.

THE EGG IN THE BOTTLE.—*The London Field* explains the mystery of an egg in a bottle, which has often puzzled people. This is how it got there:

"Take a good sound egg, place it in strong vinegar, and allow it to remain twelve hours. It will then become soft and elastic. In this state it can be squeezed into a tolerably wide-mouthed bottle; when in it must be covered with water having some soda in it. In a few hours this preparation will restore the egg nearly to its original solidity, after which the liquid should be poured off and the bottle dried."

You need not tell any one that the hen laid it there while in a soft state. Leave the puzzled to guess that.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The next annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will be held in West Chester, commencing on Tuesday, the 2d of August. A large number of Teachers from different parts of the State will be present.

Domestic Economy.—
Said Simpson to his wife one day,
"We've nothing left to eat:
If things go on in this queer way,
We shan't make both ends *meet*."

The dame replied in words discreet,
"We're not so badly fed;
If we can make but *one* end *meat*,
And make the other *bread*!"

Lawyers.—"A Lawyer," said Lord Brougham, in a facetious mood, "is a learned gentlemen who rescues your estate from your enemies, and keeps it himself."

☞"The country would now be in a deplorable condition, if it were not for the God-send of the frequent and large receipts of gold from California." So say all the Opposition papers.

Very well! Through what instrumentality was it that the United States acquired California? THAT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, and they were opposed at every step that led to the acquisition by those who now constitute the Opposition. The Democrats were *for* the annexation of Texas, the Opposition *against* it. The Democrats were *for* the war with Mexico, the Opposition against it, and some of their leaders desired that our army should be welcomed "with bloody hands to hospitable graves!" That annexation of Texas led to the war with Mexico, consequent upon which was the acquisition of California. Truly do the results of all Democratic measures come upon the country like "God sends!" Where would the country now be, if the Opposition to the Democratic party had accomplished its purpose?

IT IS A Chinese maxim, that for every man who does not work, and every woman who is idle, somebody must suffer cold or hunger.—Loafers please notice.

A BOY was asked whet meekness was. He thought a moment, and said: "Meekness gives smooth answers to rough questions."

HE WHO cannot feel friendship is alike incable of love. Let a woman beware of the man who owns that he loves no one but himself.

☞Do good to him who does you evil, and by this means you will gain the victory over him.

☞The greatest advantage that a man can procure for his children is to have them well educated.

☞If your wife runs away, don't you run after her, for if you do, there will be two fools in the chase.

☞The poor should get learning in order to become rich; and the rich should require it for their ornament.

THEY who "pine" in their youth can never look "spruce" in old age.

A LITTLE girl describes a snake as "a thing that's tail all the way up to the head."

TIME is the only commodity or gift of which every man that lives has an equal share.

☞The worst feature on a man's face is his nose—when stuck in other people's business.

☞On Saturday night a week, the wife of the Hon. Edward Everett died in Boston.

☞Be quick in conceiving, and bold and determined in executing.

☞He who has lost shame may bury his heart.

☞Discretion in speech is more than eloquence.

☞Do not trifle with your own character.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 22, 1859.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE,
OF FRANKLIN.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
WM. STATES, of W. Providence tp.

FOR TREASURER,
WM. SCHAFER, of Bedford Borough.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
GEO. H. SPANG, of Bedford Borough.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAM'L KETTERMAN, of Bedford Bor.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WM. M. PEARSON, of M. Woodberry tp.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN KEMERY, of Schellsburg Bor.

FOR AUDITOR,
DANIEL FLETCHER, of Monroe tp.

☞Wanted at this office, an apprentice to the printing business.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

His Excellency, President BUCHANAN, accompanied by Miss LANE, Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON, and Mr. —— THOMPSON, arrived at Bedford Springs, on Tuesday evening last.—The President looks well, and is in good health and spirits. The "best abused" man of the age, "dull care" has failed to set his mark upon his countenance. He is above the reach of the poisoned shafts of envy and malice, and having no other object at heart but the good of his *whole* country, he cannot be assailed, though enemies be unscrupulous and pretended friends unfaithful. An escort from Bedford met him at the "Half-Way House," where he was received by a large crowd of the sturdy citizens of Cumberland Valley. The President's rooms are the same as those occupied last year by himself and suite.

☞FR. JORDAN, in his last organ, attempts to reply to our article of week before last, in which we *proved* that the *N. Y. Tribune* spoke of the poorer classes of our citizens as "Poor White Trash," and in the course of his argument (?) quotes a passage from the *Tribune's* article, which in itself entirely [illegible] what we have said upon the subject. The passage quoted by MR. JORDAN is as follows:

"A considerable part of the white population were *petit blancs*, so called, little whites, the 'POOR WHITE TRASH' of our southern States, without education or property."

This language Mr. Jordan acknowledges was used by the *Tribune* and therefore acknowledges that the *Tribune* spoke of American citizens as "Poor White Trash." But with characteristic dishonesty, he breaks off this passage at a *comma*, instead of giving the whole paragraph, as he found it in the *Tribune*.—"Judges and lawyers" might call *this* "forgery," as it is certainly a fraudulent alteration of the *Tribune's* article and intended to operate to our injury. MR. JORDAN blames us for dropping the *quotation marks* in copying from the *Tribune*; but how much more is not he to be blamed when *he deliberately blots out one half of the Tribune's sentence?* *Apropos* of the "quotation marks," if they really did occur in the *Tribune's* article (of which we have some doubt) they were dropped unintentionally, but they shall henceforward be used, thus: "Poor White Trash." However, we opine it makes but little difference whether we use them, or not, as the *Tribune adopted the language and is responsible for it.*

The paragraph from the Tribune's article, when taken as a whole, reads as follows:

"A considerable part of the white population were *petit blancs*, so called, little whites, the same with the 'Poor White Trash' of our Southern States without education or property, *but exceedingly tenacious, like our 'Poor White Trash' North and South*, of a distinction which enabled them to take rank of the most accomplished and wealthy *men of color.*"

Will Mr. Jordan dare to deny that this is correctly quoted? If so, *we dare him* to publish the entire article of the *Tribune* in which it occurs. Nothing short of this, will satisfy the public that his case is not a bad one.

☞The following is the inscription of a letter lately received at the Post Office in this place:

"Go like a bird which always sings,
To Bedford, near the 'Bedford Springs',
And if JOHN FREIGHT should chance to be
In Bedford, or vicinity,
Let MR. MOWRY quickly say,
This letter came for him to day."

"HONESTY THE BEST POLICY."

About one month ago there appeared on the outside of our paper, a little "squib" of two lines, which read as follows: "Honesty is the best policy, but it keeps a man poor." This sententious little paragraph was selected by one of our compositors, who in our temporary absence, was at a loss for "copy" to "fill out" a column which he was making up. Accordingly the sentence above quoted was placed at the foot of the column, *not by our direction, but without our knowledge.* To this every hand in our office is ready to make affidavit.—Our attention was first called to it, by a friend who informed us that it had been made the subject of a discourse from the pulpit. As might be expected, we were rallied a good deal concerning the matter, our friends and acquaintance considering it "a good joke on us." So far, so good. But unfortunately, (or rather fortunately) for ourselves, in our issue of week before last, we published the proof which establishes the truth of our charge that the *N. Y. Tribune* spoke of the lower classes of American citizens as "POOR WHITE TRASH." Our signal success in this particular so completely dumb-founded FR. JORDAN and his retinue of organ-grinders, that they were compelled to fall back and attack us at a new point. So after vainly searching our editorial columns, and finding nothing of our own authorship that was assailable, they were at last forced to go to the first page of our paper, which (as is usual with country newspapers) is generally made up altogether of articles copied from exchanges.—Our readers can imagine how eagerly they clutched at the little sentence, at the bottom of the column, "Honesty is the best policy," but it keeps a man poor." Like drowning men, they caught at this unsubstantial straw. And "thereby hangs a tale"—an incident which will serve to show the discerning reader that these godly men believed it not altogether impossible that they themselves might have published the paragraph. One of them (a little red pimple on the body editorial) was in church at the time the discourse concerning the aforesaid paragraph was delivered, and the thought that the offensive sentence might have been in *his* paper, excited him so much that in defiance of common decency, he talked about it to those near him, *whilst the sermon was progressing, and even whilst the Congregation were upon their knees in prayer!* For full particulars concerning the pious conduct of this model religionist, on the occasion just alluded to, we refer our readers to JOHN H. FILLER, ESQ.—Notwithstanding this acknowledgment that they themselves might have published the paragraph in question—notwithstanding the fact that *they knew that we were not the author of the expression*—notwithstanding the fact that they were well aware of the manner in which it had crept into our columns—these shameless tricksters do not hesitate to denounce and abuse us for publishing it. We have never heard "judges or lawyers" give their opinions concerning a matter like this, before; but we do say that this last attempt of Jordan and his coadjutors to make capital against the *Gazette*, was a piece of mean and cowardly rascality.

In conclusion, we make a few extracts from Jordan's organ which we beg leave to put in as "set-off." Observe the encouragement they give to the poor. Observe the inducements they hold out to the sons of poverty to be honest for the sake of being respectable.

[From Jordan's organ, of July 30th, 1858.]

☞"I have never known a poor man to be respected because he was poor."☜

☞"I have never known a rich man but what was respected for his riches."☜

[From the same, April 29th, 1859.]

☞"If a man fails to the amount of a million, it is all right, but let him fail to the amount of his board bill and he is a scoundrel."☜

"HONESTY THE BEST POLICY."

DOES IT MAKE ABOLITION EDITORS POOR?

Let H. Bucher Swoope answer:

[From the Daily News, Sep. 21, 1857.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fellow-Citizens:—In a speech recently delivered in Jayne's Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, and on other occasions, in different parts of the State, I promised to publish, with the proof of its genuineness, a certain list of subsidized papers which was furnished by Governor FORD, of Ohio, to a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. I now redeem that pledge, and present herewith, to the people of Pennsylvania, Gov. FORD's list of expenditures, with the affidavit of Dr. W. W. Woodward, which explains the circumstances under which it came into his possession, and which will be more fully understood after reading the following extract from the New York *Herald*, of the 18th November 1859, immediately after the late election:

"——Messrs. Fry and Gibbons, in Philadelphia, were the leading managers, and lost the battle by their blunders. Gov. Ford, of Ohio, was furnished with *twenty thousand dollars as a subvention for the country papers in Pennsylvania to support Fremont.*"

The affidavit and list are as follows:

City of Philadelphia ss.

The annexed statement of moneys expended by Lieut. Gov. Ford, of Ohio, in subsidizing the opposition presses of Pennsylvania, was furnished by him, and given to me at the Astor House, in New York. The reason assigned for placing it in my possession was, that with the facts thus enumerated I might be fully prepared to disabuse the mind of the editor of the leading political journal in New York, who by indirection, if not indeed by positive charge, had accused him of the misappropriation of the particular fund entrusted to him for the object above specified.

W. W. WOODWARD.

Sworn and subscribed, the 2d day of September, 1857, before me.

WILLIAMS OGLE, Alderman.

JOHN J. CLYDE, President of the American State Council, and Publisher of the Harrisburg Herald,	$1000
SHIPPENSBURG NEWS,	650
CARLISLE AMERICAN,	520
GETTYSBURG SENTINEL,	500
BEDFORD INQUIRER & CHRONICLE,	500
MERCERSBURG JOURNAL,	450
LOCKHAVEN AMERICAN WATCHMAN,	425
McCONNELLSBURG REPUBLICAN,	425
ALTOONA, TRIBUNE,	425
MILTON DEMOCRAT,	350
MUNCY LUMINARY,	350
MIFFLINBURG STAR,	325
PERRY ADVOCATE,	250
LYKEN'S JOURNAL,	150
LEWISTOWN GAZETTE,	75
JOHN J. CLYDE, for travelling expenses,	95
* * * * *	$6490

I desire it to be distinctly understood that the genuineness of the above list rests not simply upon the affidavit of Dr. Woodward, which, however, of itself would be sufficient, but I have other proofs, placing the matter beyond all controversy, ready to be presented whenever the occasion shall require it. I have deemed this sufficient for my present purpose, and have retained other affidavits and *correspondence* in my possession for future use.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

H. B. SWOOPE,
Chairman Amer. State Committee.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 15, 1857.

[From "The Constitution," of July 14.]

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

So much misapprehension prevails in reference to the views of the Administration on this question, that we embrace the opportunity furnished by a practical case, which has recently arisen in the kingdom of Hanover, to refer to it again.

The case is that of a naturalized citizen of the United States, who is a native of Hanover, and who, when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army nor had he been drafted to serve in it, but who has yet, upon his return to Hanover, been deprived of his liberty and compelled to do military duty.

The intervention of our Government having thus become necessary, the whole subject of the rights of our naturalized citizens has received the renewed and careful consideration of the President, and his views, as well as those of his entire Cabinet, upon this important subject, will be found in the following extract which we are permitted to make from a despatch transmitted a few days ago from the Department of State to our Minister at Berlin in relation to the case referred to.

It is impossible to add anything to the strength and clearness of this statement; and we are persuaded that it will meet the full concurrence of every reflecting man in the country:

Extract of a Despatch from the Department of State, to the Minister of the United States at Berlin, dated July 8, 1859.

The right of expatriation cannot at this day be doubted or denied in the United States.—The idea has been repudiated ever since the origin of our Government, that a man is bound to remain forever in the country of his birth, and that he has no right to exercise his free will, and consult his own happiness by selecting a new home. The most eminent writers on public law recognize the right of expatriation. This can only be contested by those who in the nineteenth century are still devoted to the ancient feudal law with all its oppression.—The doctrine of perpetual allegiance is a relic of barbarism which has been gradually disappearing from Christian [illegible]

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the natural right of expatriation, by conferring upon Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Indeed, it was one of the grievances alleged against the British King in the Declaration of Independence, that he had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither," &c., &c. The Constitution thus clearly recognizes the principle of expatriation in the strongest manner. It would have been inconsistent in itself and unworthy of the character of the authors of that instrument, to hold out inducements to foreigners to abandon their native land, to renounce their allegiance to their native government and to become citizens of the United States, if they had not been convinced of the absolute and unconditional right of expatriation. Congress has uniformly acted upon this principle ever since the commencement of the Federal Government. They established "a uniform rule of naturalization," nearly seventy years ago. There has since been no period in our history when laws for this purpose did not exist, though their provisions have undergone successive changes. The alien, in order to become a citizen, must declare on oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and, at the same time, he is required to absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen.

The exercise of the right of naturalization, and the consequent recognition of the principle of expatriation, are not confined to the Government of the United States. There is not a country in Europe, I believe, at the present moment, where the law does not authorize the naturalization of foreigners in one form or other. Indeed, in some of these countries this law is more liberal than our own towards foreigners.

The question then arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer, all the rights, privileges and immunities which belong to a native-born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that, under the Constitution, "no person except a native-born citizen is eligible to the office of President." With this exception, the naturalized citizen from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen. He is neither in a better nor a worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoting his happiness, he is, whilst there bound to obey its municipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives. He goes abroad with his eyes open; and if these laws be arbitrary and unjust, he has chosen to abide by the consequences.—If they are administered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this Government has no right to interfere authoritatively in his behalf. To do this would be to violate the right of an independent Nation to legislate within its own Territories. If his Government were to undertake such a task, we might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treaties with several Nations securing exemption to American citizens when residing abroad, from some of the onerous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exists and an American citizen has committed a crime or incurred a penalty for violating any municipal law whatever of the country of his temporary residence, he is just as liable to be tried and punished for his offence, as though he had resided in it from the day of his birth. If this has not been done before his departure, and he should voluntarily return under the same jurisdiction, he may be tried and punished for the offence upon principles of universal law.—Under such circumstances, no person would think of contending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would deprive the Government whose laws he had violated of the power to enforce their execution.—The very same principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should he choose to return to his native country. In that case, if he had committed an offence against the law before his departure, he is responsible for it in the same manner as the native-American citizen to whom I have referred. In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. Jackson, then our charge d'affaires to Vienna, when speaking of Tousig's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressors, if found within its jurisdiction." This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy. If one of our native or naturalized citizens were to expose himself to punishment by the commission of an offence against any of our laws, state or national, and afterwards become a naturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not have the hardihood to contend, upon voluntarily returning within our jurisdiction, that his naturalization relieved him from the punishment due to his crime; much less could he appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his responsibility to the United States or any of the States. This Government would not for a moment listen to such an appeal.

Whilst these principles cannot be contested, great care should be taken in their application, especially to our naturalized citizens. The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native country is severed forever. He experiences a new political birth.—A broad and impassable line separates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, after assuming his new character, than if he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character. In order to entitle his original government to punish him for an offence, this must have been committed whilst he was a subject and owed allegiance to that government. The offence must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character that he might have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure. A future liability to serve in the army will not be sufficient; because, before the time can arrive for such service, he has changed his allegiance, and has become a citizen of the United States. It would be quite [illegible] country from a foreign country with his father's family, when but twelve years of age and naturalized here, who should afterwards visit the country of his birth when he had become a man, might then be seized and compelled to perform military service, because, if he had remained there throughout the intervening years and his life been spared, he would have been bound to perform military service. To submit to such a principle would be to make an odious distinction between our naturalized and native citizens. For this reason, in my despatch to you of May 12, 1859, and again in my letter to Mr. Hofer of the 14th ultimo, I confine the foreign jurisdiction in regard to our naturalized citizens to such of them as "were in the army or actually called into it" at the time they left Prussia. That is, to the case of actual desertion or a refusal to enter the army after having been regularly drafted and called into it by the government to which at the time they owed allegiance. It is presumed that neither of these cases presents any difficulty in point of principle. If a soldier or a sailor were to desert from our army or navy, for which offence he is liable to a severe punishment, and, after having become a naturalized subject of another country, should return to the United States, it would be a singular defence for him to make that he was absolved from his crime, because, after its commission, he had become a subject of another government. It would be still more strange were that government to interpose in his behalf for any such reason. Again, during the last war with Great Britain, in several of the States—I might mention Pennsylvania in particular—the militia-man who was drafted and called into the service was exposed to a severe penalty if he did not obey the draft and muster himself into the service, or, in default thereof, procure a substitute. Suppose such an individual, after having incurred this penalty, had gone to a foreign country and become naturalized there and then return to Pennsylvania, is it possible to imagine that for this reason the arm of the State authorities would be paralyzed, and that they could not exact the penalty? I state these examples to show more clearly both the extent and the limitation of rightful Hanoverian jurisdiction in such cases. It is impossible to foresee all the varying circumstances which may attend cases as they may arise; but it is believed that the principles laid down may generally be sufficient to guide our conduct.

It is to be deeply regretted that the German Governments evince so much tenacity on this exception, the naturalized citizen from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen. He is neither in a better nor a worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoting his happiness, he is, whilst there bound to obey its municipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives. He goes abroad with his eyes open; and if these laws be arbitrary and unjust, he has chosen to abide by the consequences.—If they are administered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this Government has no right to interfere authoritatively in his behalf. To do this would be to violate the right of an independent Nation to legislate within its own Territories. If his Government were to undertake such a task, we might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treaties with several Nations securing exemption to American citizens when residing abroad, from some of the onerous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exists and an American citizen has committed a crime or incurred a penalty for violating any municipal law whatever of the country of his temporary residence, he is just as liable to be tried and punished for his offence, as though he had resided in it from the day of his birth. If this has not been done before his departure, and he should voluntarily return under the same jurisdiction, he may be tried and punished for the offence upon principles of universal law.—Under such circumstances, no person would think of contending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would deprive the Government whose laws he had violated of the power to enforce their execution.—The very same principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should he choose to return to his native country. In that case, if he had committed an offence against the law before his departure, he is responsible for it in the same manner as the native-American citizen to whom I have referred. In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. Jackson, then our charge d'affaires to Vienna, when speaking of Tousig's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressors, if found within its jurisdiction." This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy. If one of our native or naturalized citizens were to expose himself to punishment by the commission of an offence against any of our laws, state or national, and afterwards become a naturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not have the hardihood to contend, upon voluntarily returning within our jurisdiction, that his naturalization relieved him from the punishment due to his crime; much less could he appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his responsibility to the United States or any of the States. This Government would not for a moment listen to such an appeal.

Whilst these principles cannot be contested, great care should be taken in their application, especially to our naturalized citizens. The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native country is severed forever. He experiences a new political birth.—A broad and impassable line separates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, after assuming his new character, than if he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character. In order to entitle his original government to punish him for an offence, this must have been committed whilst he was a subject and owed allegiance to that government. The offence must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character that he might have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure. A future liability to serve in the army will not be sufficient; because, before the time can arrive for such service, he has changed his allegiance, and has become a citizen of the United States. It would be quite [illegible] country from a foreign country with his father's family, when but twelve years of age and naturalized here, who should afterwards visit the country of his birth when he had become a man, might then be seized and compelled to perform military service, because, if he had remained there throughout the intervening years and his life been spared, he would have been bound to perform military service. To submit to such a principle would be to make an odious distinction between our naturalized and native citizens. For this reason, in my despatch to you of May 12, 1859, and again in my letter to Mr. Hofer of the 14th ultimo, I confine the foreign jurisdiction in regard to our naturalized citizens to such of them as "were in the army or actually called into it" at the time they left Prussia. That is, to the case of actual desertion or a refusal to enter the army after having been regularly drafted and called into it by the government to which at the time they owed allegiance. It is presumed that neither of these cases presents any difficulty in point of principle. If a soldier or a sailor were to desert from our army or navy, for which offence he is liable to a severe punishment, and, after having become a naturalized subject of another country, should return to the United States, it would be a singular defence for him to make that he was absolved from his crime, because, after its commission, he had become a subject of another government. It would be still more strange were that government to interpose in his behalf for any such reason. Again, during the last war with Great Britain, in several of the States—I might mention Pennsylvania in particular—the militia-man who was drafted and called into the service was exposed to a severe penalty if he did not obey the draft and muster himself into the service, or, in default thereof, procure a substitute. Suppose such an individual, after having incurred this penalty, had gone to a foreign country and become naturalized there and then return to Pennsylvania, is it possible to imagine that for this reason the arm of the State authorities would be paralyzed, and that they could not exact the penalty? I state these examples to show more clearly both the extent and the limitation of rightful Hanoverian jurisdiction in such cases. It is impossible to foresee all the varying circumstances which may attend cases as they may arise; but it is believed that the principles laid down may generally be sufficient to guide our conduct.

It is to be deeply regretted that the German Governments evince so much tenacity on this

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Weser—A German Army ordered to the Rhine—Peschiera Surrounded—Verona Threatened by Garibaldi—Disturbances in Sicily—The French Fleet in the Adriatic.

The German Diet has agreed to the proposition of Prussia to place a corps of observation on the Rhine.

Disturbances have occurred at Messina.

A French Division has been sent to join Prince Napoleon.

Despatches from Vienna, dated the 3d inst., state that the Piedmontese troops had surrounded Peschiera.

MILAN, July 1.—General Garibaldi is manœuvering to close the whole valley of the Adige, in order to isolate Verona, and cut off the Austrian communication with the Tyrol.

General Garibaldi is at Tirano, with 5,000 troops.

The U. S. steam frigate Wabash has sailed from Trieste for Messina in consequence of the disturbances that have taken place there.

A French squadron of six ships of the line, five frigates and as many gun boats were seen off Carsola, on the Dalmatian coast, on the 1st inst.

Seven English vessels of war are off Ancona.

Prince Windischgratz was expected at Berlin on the 3d, on a special mission from Vienna via Dresden.

The French Rentes had advanced on the Paris Bourse closing at 63f. 35c.

DETAILS OF THE WESER'S NEWS.

LATEST DESPATCHES CONCERNING THE WAR.

VERONA, June 23.—The Austrians have abandoned the line of the Mincio, and fallen back on Verona, after having burnt the bridges at Monzamoo, Vallegio and Goito.

The total loss of the second (Austrian) army at Solferino was 230 officers and 9,000 privates killed and wounded. About 4,000 were missing, most of whom have already returned.—The Austrians lost five guns.

VOLTA, June 30.—The Emperor left this morning to establish his head-quarters at Vallegio. The sanitary condition of the army is excellent. Prince Napoleon was expected at Vallegio to-day.

BERNE, July 1.—The Federal Council has made animadversions to the Sardinian government on the subject of the ill treatment suffered by the Swiss at Milan. The Federal Council has also instructed the Swiss diplomatic agents in England to enlighten public opinion as to the nationality of the foreign regiments in the service of the Pope and the King of Naples.

VIENNA, July 3–3 P. M.—The Piedmontese have surrounded Peschiera. A French division has been sent to the south to join the corps of Prince Napoleon.

MILAN (via Turin) July 1.—The legion of General Garibaldi and the division of General Cialdini are manœuvring to close up the whole valley of the Adige, in order thus to render themselves masters of the Lago di Gardi, and to isolate Verona from the Tyrol.

BERNE, July 2.—The body of Chasseurs des Alpes, 5,000 strong, has arrived at Tirano, under the command it is said, of Gen. Garibaldi himself.

TRIESTE, July 3.—A steamer arrived here to-day from Constantinople passed the day before yesterday at Carzolo, on the Dalmatian coast, a French squadron, composed of six ships of the line, five frigates and as many gunboats.. coming from Liverpool announces that on the 26th ult., disturbances took place in Messina. Four Sardinian war steamers were at Messina, of which three had left for the Adriatic Sea.

Off Ancona were four English ships of the line, with three steamers.

Yesterday Count Rechberg, the Austrian Premier, passed Nabresina.

BERLIN, July 3.—According to reliable information, Field Marshal Prince Windischgratz is expected here this evening, on a special mission, coming from Vienna, via Dresden.

MUNICH, July 3.—On account of want of money for war purposes an extraordinary Diet has been convoked for the 14th of July, instant.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, July 2.—At to-days sitting of the Federal Diet, the proposal of Prussia to place a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine was almost unanimously agreed to. Several governments were without instructions.

MARSEILLES, July 2.—Advices have been received from Naples to the 28th ult. M. Brenier, the French Envoy, has been appointed Grand Cross of the Order of St. Janarius.—Prince Ischitella and Prince Comitini have been sent to that despatched to Naples by France and Sardinia in the person of M. Brenier and Count Salmour.

Letters from Rome [illegible] an inquiry into the [illegible] the 28th, assert that [illegible] been ordered. An [illegible]bances at Perugia has been published of the [illegible] contradiction has criminals at Rome. [illegible]orted liberation of on the temporal power of [illegible]ircular publication dress by his Holiness to the [illegible]Pope, and an address Legations, have been issued [illegible]dinals in the confidence in the Emperor of [illegible]h expressing French.

The Slanders of the Opposition.

We have recently observed a statement which originated in one of the most [illegible]lous of the opposition papers Philadelphia, and has been extensively copied [illegible] other papers hostile to the Democratic party to the effect that Mr. Wendell, of this city, had a letter in his possession, addressed to him by the President, relative to the employment of money set apart for the public printing, the purpose of influencing certain papers to support the Administration.

As regards the letter alluded to we have positive knowledge that not only has Mr. Wendell no such letter as that it is said he possesses, but that he has never had from the President on any subject relative to public printing, or, indeed on any matter whatever—and never has had any letter of any kind from the President.

Now that the accusation of corruption and extravagance in the public expenditures with which the opposition so persistently and confidently assailed the President's cabinet has proved to be false and calumnious, this new charge is made and circulated in the faith of anonymous scribblers for party sheets, notorious for the recklessness of their statements. The publishers of this slander well know and are aware that there is not a scintilla of evidence to support it, and that it is false from beginning to end.—They know also that, owing to the watchful care and prudent economy of the present administration, the Printing Department of the Government, from being a source of extravagant corruption, is now one of the best and most economically-managed branches of the public service—that a dollar cannot be drawn from the Treasury for printing except in obedience to, and compliance with, the act of Congress—and unless Congress deliberately annuls the wholesome and radical reforms which the President through the agency of the late Superintendent of Public Printing, caused to be accomplished, and by which an *annual* saving of at least ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS has been effected, the door is effectively closed against every species of corruption and lavish expenditure of the public money.

In corroboration of this fact, we offer the following plain statement, which is susceptible of the clearest demonstration:

By omitting the maps, charts, and useless statistics in the Senate edition of the message and documents, a saving is effected of at least, $30,000

System adopted for making contracts for paper,	15,000
Omitting *duplicates* of regular annual documents,	37,500
Double composition,	25,000
Reduction of one clerk,	1,800
	$109,300

In addition to the above specific amounts, about fifty per cent. is saved in the execution of the engraving and lithographic printing by giving the work to the lowest responsible bidder, instead of allowing the Superintendent to make contracts upon his own judgment.

We make this statement, not because we deem it necessary to vindicate the President against any accusation from the quarter from which it emenates, but because we desire, in thus exposing the reckless falsehoods of this last grand assault, to show the baseness of the means to which his assailants will resort in order to gratify the blind resentment and petty malice of baffled tricksters and unscrupulous factionists.

Thrilling Incident—Buried in a Coal Shaft.

Mr. Samuel Allen furnished us yesterday, with the particulars of an accident at Wesley City, Thursday, by which a man was buried alive in a coal shaft eighty-four feet in depth. The shaft had been sunk on the land of James Whitaker, for the purpose of finding coal.—The workmen, after going through ten feet of clay, penetrated through seventy-four feet of quick sand, that required a strong curbing in order to work it. Not finding coal at the depth, the job was given up, but an attempt was made to remove and save the curbing. Scarcely had the man who was engaged in doing it, taken away the first plank, before the entire curbing for fifty feet above him broke loose, and buried him beneath it. The alarm was immediately given, and an excited crowd rushed to the spot. On listening, blows on the timbers could be heard from below, showing the buried man to be alive, and the work of digging him out was at once commenced. The shaft was three and a half feet in diameter, and was entirely blocked up with sand timbers for fifteen feet, and for the balance of the way the curbing was in a shattered and dangerous condition.

Our informant arrived on the ground at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and found the knocking from below had ceased, and fears were entertained that the man was dead.—After a lapse of two or three hours the knocking was resumed, and the work of digging him out was recommenced. Mr. Wm. Smith, a [illegible] waiting for the repair of the shattered curbing, courageously descended to the top of the rubbish that blocked up the shaft, and lying down, succeeded in communicating with him. In answers to inquiries, the buried man said that he was unhurt, with the exception of timbers pressing on and pinioning his shoulders, that his feet were at liberty, and that he had plenty of air. The work was again resumed, the man below giving directions, and allowing none but Smith, in whom he seems to have had perfect confidence, to operate on the excavation.

At 11 o'clock yesterday, after twenty-five hours' incarceration, the poor fellow was reached and rescued, unhurt! It seems that when the curb gave way, some two or three feet at the bottom held firm, and timbers above, in falling, formed a sort of a roof above him, and this saved his life. What is most extraordinary of this most wonderful affair, is that while the man was thus immersed in a living grave, he fell asleep, and slept for several hours! It was during this sleep that the knocking had ceased, and those who were engaged in the rescue thought him dead.—*Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.*

☞As Marshal M'Mahon entered Milan, a little girl of five years of age, dressed in white, presented him with a boquet nearly as big as herself. He raised her up and placed her standing before him on the saddle. "The child," says a letter, "threw her little arms around the sun-burnt head of the conqueror of Magenta, and kissed him repeatedly amidst the loudest cheers I ever heard. The Marshal seemed delighted with the child, and fondled her most tenderly, looking frequently at her pretty features. And so they both entered Milan amidst a shower of bouquets and applause. I saw many persons affected to tears.

CONWAY & BROTHER,
Jobbers & Wholesale Dealers in
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, &c.,
817 NORTH SECOND Street,
ABOVE BROWN STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MATCHES AND OIL PASTE SHOE BLACKING.

PUBLIC SALE
OF TOWN LOT.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 6th day of August, inst., A VALUABLE TOWN LOT, in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 60 feet on Pitt Street, and running back to the Juniata, being the property lately burned, and recently occupied by Isaac Mengel, Jr.

TERMS—If desired, the purchase money will not be demanded for several years, provided the purchaser secures the same by Judgment note with sufficient personal security. Cash. Possession will be given at consummation of contract. Title warranted.

July 22, '59. JOHN P. REED.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients;

Are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

may 27,'59-1y.

M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

☞ The following from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:

BLOSSBURG, Tioga Co., Pa., March 30, 1850.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—GENTLEMEN:—In consequence of the great consumption of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y., 20 dozen with bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, [(wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. M. MALLORY,
Per W. E. PORTER.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None Genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service, than by again calling their attention to that most remarkable preparation discovered by Dr. Seth S. Hance, of Baltimore, Md., which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fit. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if fully known would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. Hance, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusa a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and eulogistic terms One great advantage this medicine possesses is the [illegible] affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding all possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. Hance pays the postage on his Pills to any part of the country, and will forward them by return of mail, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are as follows: One box $2; two do., $5; twelve do., $21. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to SETH S HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

SARZA. We have long supposed this celebrated drug, had come to be an exploded humbug, but we are assured by those skilled in the healing art, that not the Sarsaparilla itself is to be blamed for this conclusion, but the miserable worthless preparations of it, that have been palmed off on the community—preparations which contain about as much of its virtues as they do of gold dust. It is a commercial fact that almost all of the Sarsaparilla gathered in the world, is consumed in the old countries of Europe, where the science of medicine has reached its highest perfection, and where they know the best what to employ for the mastery of disease. Hence we are glad to find that we are now to have a compound of this excellent alterative, which can be relied on, and our community will not need be assured that anything DOCT. AYER makes, is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see adv'g cols,) designing to make it his "*chef d'ouvre*" which should add the crowning glory to his already enviable reputation.—*American Cell, N. Y.*

WANTED

5000 Bushels of good wheat and 1000 of Rye, by the subscriber to be delivered at his mill, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH.

July 22. JOHN G. HARTLEY.

Estrays.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Bloody Run, on the evening of the 8th inst, one dark bay horse, about 7 years old, with a scar on the left hind leg, and also a dark brown horse colt, with a large white star on the forehead, being about three years old. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

PHILLIP G. MORGART.

July 22th 1859.

Auditor's Notice.

Septimus Foster, vs. Wm. H. Irwin and Abm. Rotherock. } In the Court of Common Pleas, of Bedford County, of May Term, 1859, No. 50.—*Levari Facias.*

The undersigned appointed to make distribution of the money arising from the sale of the defendant's Real Estate, in this case, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN MOWER.

Auditor.

July 8,'59.

Cheap challies.

Closing out stock of Challie delaines and thin dress goods at cost.

OSTER & CARN.

Bedford, July 15, 1859.

Now then

For Bargains in the summer dress goods. Selling off at cost.

OSTER & CARN.

Bedford, July 15, 1858.

To all whom it may concern.

THANKFUL to my customers for their patronage, and having no disposition to "dun" and being too busy to call on all to *hint* the matter, I take this method of respectfully insisting upon all who owe me, to call at my store and settle either by note or cash. Cash preferred.—

July 15,'59. WM. HARTLEY.

Still they come.

NEW goods arriving nearly every day (and always some on the road) at

Ferguson & Manspeaker's Emporium.

The prices and the taste displayed in the selection, can be seen better at the counter than in the newspapers.

Come and see, examine, and then judge for yourselves. We charge nothing for showing goods.

Below find only a few of the prices:

Calicoes	4 cts to 12.
Muslins	4 cts to 12.
Lawns	6 cts and up.
Ginghams	10 cts and up.
Delaines	10 cts and up.
Men's summer goods	8 cts and up.
Coffee	12–14 and 15.
Sugar from	8 to 14.
Syrups	50 to 75.

Shoes too cheap to talk about and everything else in proportion. July 15,'59.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

ALL collectors, including those of the present year, are hereby premptorily notified to settle their Duplicates, as far as practicable, by the next August Court. Pressing circumstances render this notice absolutely necessary, and it is hoped it will be promptly responded to.

By order of the Commissioners,
H. NICODEMUS,
July 15, 1859. Clerk.

Fruit Cans!

CALL at Blymire's Hardware Store and buy the cheapest Patent Self-Sealing Fruit Cans in Bedford—2 quart cans for 25 cents, 3 pint cans 18¾, quart cans 12½.

July 15th—3t.

Cheap lawns.

Closing out Stock of Lawns and all kinds of thin dress goods at cost.

OSTER & CARN.

Bedford, July, 15, 1859.

J. C. BICKEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.-1yr.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN, Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, "	"
JOHN MOWER, "	"
R. FORWARD, Somerset,	"
RUNN, RAIGUEL & Co., Phila.	"
J. WATT & Co., Pittsburg,	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,	Balto.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

REV. JOHN LYON, } Principals.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 1st day of July 1859.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community.

The spacious brick building adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. Watson, has been secured for the purposes of the Academy.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

TERMS. { $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Per Quarter. { Terms for day scholars: $6.—English Branches. $7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a tri-weekly line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6½ o'clock, and the Depot at Latrobe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

July 1,'59.

NOTICE OF

Taking Depositions to perpetuate testimony.

IN the matter of the petition of Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G. Kessler and John Whitney, to the Court of Common Pleas, of Bedford County, to perpetuate testimony, and Rule upon William H. Irwin and wife, James B. Lane and wife, and all other persons interested to show cause &c.

The undersigned appointed by the Court, Commissioner to take depositions in the above matter, hereby gives notice to the above named parties, and all other persons interested, that he will meet them, or such of them as may choose to attend, at the house of John W. Duvall, in Wells township, Fulton county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 9th day of August, next, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking said depositions, when and where all who think proper may attend.

JOHN MOWER,
Commissioner.

July 8,'59.

Pamphlet Laws for 1859.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1859 have been received at this office, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them.

Prothy's Office, Bedford, July 8,'59. } SAM'L H. TATE, Prothy.

JAYNE'S WRIGHTS,

Bennett's and Dyott's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30,'58.]

J. Selby Mower,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD PENNA.,

Office one door West of the Union Hotel,

WILL faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his care.

June 10, 1859-1y.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken his son William into partnership in his business, at the old stand in East Pitt Street, Bedford, where will always be kept on hand as

GENERAL A VARIETY OF GOODS

at as *low a price as at any Store either in the Town, County, or State.*

He returns to his old friends and customers, his thanks for their long patronage, and assures them, and the public, no exertion shall be spared to merit a continuance.

ROBERT FYAN.

The Books, Notes, &c., will remain in the hands of the subscriber, who will be much obliged by those who know themselves indebted, by settling. ROBERT FYAN.

Bedford, June 8,'59.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of M. Reed, late of Liberty tp., dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOSEPH CRISMAN,

June 17,'59. Adm'r.

Grain Drills! Grain Drills!

THE best Grain Drill in the world is now offered to the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties by WM. HARTLEY. Warranted in full—Come and see it.

WM. HARTLEY has several Moore's drills complete for sale at $40 each.

CLOVER HULLERS.—Wm. Hartley has secured the agency to sell the best clover huller in the world, warranted to hull and clean ready for market from 3 to 8b ushels of seed *per hour.* Not dusty to work, well made and durable for a life time. Call on HARTLEY, he is posted on farm machinery and warrants in full.—Sells too at Manufacturer's prices.

June 27,'59.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, canda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, breelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.-1y.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford, July 1, 1859.

☞ Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Althone S David 2	Mason Alice
Armstrong L Jaine Mrs	Mortamore Geo. or Jacob
Auman Jemima Miss	Mathew Alexandria
Ault Henry	McMuridy Charles
Akers Uriah H	Morris Daniel
Anders Jacob	McClare & Hank
Amet Charles P Dr	May Lewis A
Border Mary Miss	Mendell George
Bayard Evans David	Miller Samuel
Bower Charles Mc D	McCullough Wm. M
Burket Mary F Mrs	Neptune William F
Barly Sarah C Miss	Oypher Washington
Beemiller Joseph	Pengman Joseph T
Black Mary Miss	Pote John
Bradford A G	Patterson J J & Margaret
Boalick A J	Philips Samuel
Caverel John	Replogle John L
Coalman S H	Reeder Charles D
Cearfoss William	Richey A
Calven Thomas C	Reighard Catharine
Clark & Shan	Robison Hiram
Dull, Collins & Co.	Shaffer John 2
Davis Daniel	Saffell John
Deisel Michael Esq	Smith Lewis
Ewing Calven	Steinest Genther
Forquher A M	Seaton A B
Baney Elizabeth	Sheppard Mark
Hedding John S	Smouse Abner
Hoenstine Maggie	Smith John H
Horn Louisa	Shimer Rachel
Hower Jno	Shroyer John J
Hanne McAllester Hally	Saultkill Thomas
Kuhns Charles	Schlichter John G
Kline Zenas	Swan L G
Klopp Adam	Sloan Sarah J
Kelso R H	Sheppard Wm.
Leaton A B 2	Trostle Daniel
Lea Elen	Wilson William H
Longnecker D S	Word John
Markland James H 2	Whight Anthony

JOHN A. MOWRY, P. M.

July 8,'59.

100 100 **100**

ONE Hundred different sizes of best rolled Iron Also, Shovel moulds & Hammered Iron, may be had at Hartley's Hardware store, at very low figure for CASH, or short approved credit.

Feb 18, '59.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's Drug [jul 30, 1858.]

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE of Hair and tooth brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30,

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

June 3, 1859.

NEW BANK,

NEW RAIL ROAD AND NEW

Shoe And

VARIETY

STORE.

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER have just returned from the East, *another time*, with a splendid lot of SHOES, of every kind, particularly Women's and Children's Summer ware, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

—ALSO—

A very large assortment of Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, and in their Variety department contained a little of everything.

CALI and see prices and qualities.

CALICO at 4 cents a yard, for instance, ex- everything else in proportion.

P. S. All kinds of produce taken in and change for goods, at market price.

Keep it Before the

PEOPLE,

That Cheap-side is still

Not to be Out-done.

OSTER & CARN are now receiving in addition to their new SPRING GOODS, a beautful assortment of seasonable

SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Silks, Poil de Chevre, English Pongee mixture, Ducals, Challie de Lains, Byadere Mohairs, Poplins, Robes-A-Less, organdies, English Chintzes, Crinolines, Thibet and Stella Shawls, Spring Styles, Prints and Lawns, from 6¼ cents up—Muslins, Brown and Bleached, from 6¼ cents up—Ginghams and Challie de Lains, from 10 cts. up—Mohair de Bege and Lavellas, from 10 cents up—Men's and Youth's wear, from 12½ cents up.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Satinetts, Jeans, Vestings, &c., &c.

Fresh Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, [illegible] Cans, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, will sell CHEAP for CASH, or PRODUCE.

Childrens' Shoes, from 12½ cents up, Ladies' Shoes and Lace Boots, from 62½ cents up—do. Fine Lasting Gaiters from 87½ cents up—Men & Boys' Shoes for 75 cents up.

Good Coffee for 12½ cents.

Prime new crop N. O. Sugar at 10 cts. Refined white crushed do. at 12½ " Bright Molasses and Syrups from 12½ cents up—and many other GOODS to numerous to mention, at GREAT BARGAINS. Call and examine for yourselves.

Terms. { A liberal credit to persons of undoubted standing, when desired, who will be required to settle their accounts promptly on or before the 1st day of every January.

May 27,'59.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

EVANS & WATSON.

No 26 south Fourth street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now on hand a large assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Salamander Safes. Also, Iron Doors for Banks and Stores, Iron Shutters, Iron Sash, all kinds of Locks, equal to any made in the United States.

Five Safes in one Fire. All Come out Bright, with contents in good condition.

THE SALAMANDER SAFES OF PHILADELPHIA AGAINST THE WORLD.

Evans & Watson

Have had the surest demonstration in the following certate that their manufacture of Salamander Safes at length fully warranted the representation which have been made of them as rendering an [illegible] subted security against the terrific element:

Philadelphia, April 12th, 1856.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON,—Gentlemen,—It affords us the highest satisfaction to state to you, that our [illegible] the very protective qualities of two of the Salamander Safes which we purchased of you some [illegible] fewths since, we saved a large portion of our [illegible] jewand all our books, papers, &c., exposed to the [illegible] ntous fire in Ranstead Place, on the morning of the 11th instant.

We reflect that these Safes were located in the 4th story of the building we occupied, and that it fell subsequently into a heap of burning ruins where the vast concentration of heat caused the plates to melt, we cannot but regard the preservation of their valuable contents as most conclusive proof of the great security afforded by your Safes.

We will take much pleasure in recommending them to men of business as a sure reliance against fire.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO., *Jewellers.*

Also have purchased six large Safes since. Dec. 9, 1859, 1yr.

CHINA MATTINGS.—We have just received a large lot of prime quality Matting in check and plain white.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 17,'59.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated

Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale at the Drug Stores of Drs. Reamer & Harry, Bedford, and all other Druggists in the county. May 20,'59.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The **Balsamic Cordial** *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe **Diarrhœa** *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., *No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

For sale at the Drug Stores of Drs. Reamer & Harry, Bedford, and all other Druggists in the county. May 20, 1859.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

AT

Gettys' Photographic Gallery.

THE undersigned, having procured the services of Mr. John Vallade, of Paris, an artist of rare attainments, is now prepared to furnish Photographs in India Ink, oil and water colors, 50 per cent cheaper than any ever offered to the citizens of this Borough. Also the new and beautful improvement known as the "IVORYTYPE" will be furnished for less than city prices. These pictures are beautifully colored and possess all the delicate tints of the paintings on ivory surpassing in beauty and richness of tone anything of the kind heretofore introduced.

A skylight Gallery will be fitted up at the Bedford Springs this week, where those partial to Skylight Pictures can be accommodated.

June 1, 1859. T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

1500 YARDS new style Lawns, in Browns, Lilacs, Amaranths, Pinks, Blues, Purples, and Greens. Closing out at reduced prices by

June 24, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

Iron City College

$40 00

Pays for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

357 Students attending Daily, March, 1859.

Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

51 *Premiums for best Penmanship awarde in* 1858.

☞ Ministers' sons received at half price.

For Circular and Specimens of Writing, inclose two letter stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the Inquirer office.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.-1y.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bedford, Penn'a.

ROSS FORWARD & O. H. GAITHER of Somerset, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. Gaither, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street two doors South of the Inquirer office.

PUBLIC SALE

A TURNPIKE ROAD.

UNDER the power given by an Act of passed the 4th day of April, 1854, the Pattonsby and Woodberry Turnpike Road Company will sell at Public Sale, at the house of William Pearson, in Woodberry, on Saturday the 23d day of July next, all their Road, together with all the rights, privileges, &c., thereunto belonging. Said Road commences at Pattonsville in Bedford County, and terminates at Spang's Mill, in Blair County, whole distance nearly thirteen miles, of which eleven and one half miles have been completed. Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M. Terms, one half in hand and balance in one year, with interest, and approved security.

By order of the Board,
G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
June 24,'59. President.

WM. HARTLEY

IS agent for the very best agricultural machines, of all descriptions, that have as yet been offered to the Public.

His stock of Hardware, Oils and Paints, is fully equal to the demands of the people of Bedford co. His stock of Iron and Nails, is large and full always, to be understood by any one, and the customers will be fully guaranteed in that respect.

TERMS: Cheaper for cash than trust; as cheap on credit to reliable and punctual men as anyother firm will sell like goods. All persons must settle on the 1st July and 1st of Jan. of each year, either by note, or cash.

June 27,'59.

CARPETING.

THE subscribers have just received one thousand yards of

NEW CARPETING,

which they will sell cheap for cash, or country produce.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

GENTLEMEN

ARE requested to call and examine our second supply of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

including many styles in French and American fabrics. We can show you an excellent stock, and will sell as cheap as they can be had at retail in America. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

June 17,'59.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I WILL make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

EDW'D. L. WALKER.

July 1,'59.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county upon the estate of James Moore, dec'd, late of St. Clair tp.,—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM BLACKBURN,
JOSEPH GRIFFITH,
July 1, '59-6t. Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to distribute the funds in the hands of Amariah Wilson, surviving Executor of John Wilson dec'd., will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on Friday, 19th day of August, 1859, for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, where all may attend that think proper. J. W. LINGENFELTER,

June 10th, 1859. Auditor.

Wool Wanted—We will pay Cash or Merchandise for any quantity of clean washed wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 27,'59.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary.

RAINSBURG, Pa.

FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

ORNAMENTAL.

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Fellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 1st.

For particulars, address the PRINCIPAL.

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., April 22, 1859.

WAR IN EUROPE.

NAPOLEON the Third is bound to revenge his uncle and

Reed & Minnich

are determined to sell their large and splendid stock of

NEW GOODS

at prices far exceeding in cheapness any yet offered the people of Bedford.

The Latest Styles

of fashionable dress goods, for ladies and gentlemen, will be found at their store.

THE BEST QUEENSWARE

adorns their shelves, which they propose to sell particularly low.

Their Groceries

such as sugars, teas, coffee, &c., &c., cannot be surpassed in excellence, or cheapness.

Remember

these things and call at once at Reed & Minnich's, where you will not fail to find whatever you want in their line of business.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.'S

PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,

LATE FIRE IN DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

GENTS:—I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant, about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.

Yours truly,
N. A. McCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALLS PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any safe in the world. Also Side-board and Parlor safes, of elegant workmanship and finish for plate &c.

FARREL, HERRING & CO, have removed from 34 WALNUT ST., to their new store NO 629 CHESTNUT ST., (JAYNES HALL) where the largest assortment of Safes in the world can be found.

FARREL, HERRING & Co.

629 CHESTNUT STREET,
(*Jayne's Hall*)
PHILADELPHIA

Medical Co-partnership.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, in the village of St. Clairsville. Night calls promptly attended to. Office opposite the St Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.

Feb. 11,'59.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL

Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new coat at Loyer's

Emporium

OF FASHION!

where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS
CRAVATS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.

all of which are offered to the public at a low figure.

Clothes made to order on short notice.

Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by

Colin Loyer, Merchant TailoR,
Of the finest fashionable
Lasting goods, both plain and fancY,
Into Bedford ever brought tO
Neatly clothe "ye people" civiL.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

SHRIVER BROTHERS,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

29 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF BUTTER, Lard, Flour, Bacon, Leather, Wool, Ginseng, Snake Root, Beeswax, Feathers, and every description of country Produce.

A long business experience enables us to assure our friends that the best possible disposition will be made of anything entrusted to our care for sale.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the MILL WRIGHT line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Screening, new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S

CHEAP CASH and PRODUCE STORE.

Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Penn'a.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Dry Goods of every Description,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS AND QUALITY, *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,*

AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, *AND WHICH HE WILL SELL "Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVE formed a partnership in the *DRUG and BOOK* BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand at their establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which they offer at greatly reduced pri for cash. Bedford, Jan. 21, 1859.

BLINDS AND SHADES,

Cheap for Cash.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Is the largest Manufacturer of

WINDOW BLINDS,

AND DEALER IN

WINDOW SHADES,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

He is the Originator of all New Styles, and has a fine Stock to be sold at *Reduced Prices.*

Buff and other colors of Linen Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, &c.

STORE SHADES Painted to order.

☞B. J. W. Invites citizens of this County to call before purchasing, and assures them that he can sell a better article for the money than any other Establishment in the United States. [mar25,'59-3m

---

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Pr[illegible]etr.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9 1856.

NEW

GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

including all the various fabrics usually found in a store, consisting in part of—viz: Blue, Black, Brown and Olive French Cloths, Black and Fancy col'd plain, and side band Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Drillings, Linens, Chambreys, &c.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Very handsome Spring Calicoes, Lawns, Challies, Robes, Barages, French & Lisle thread Ginghams, Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, N. W. Collars, Cambrics, Swiss & Mull Muslins, Stella shawls, Mantillas &c.

NEW STYLE PARASOLS.

Cheap Carpetings, half wool, List-Rag also Floor oil Cloth various widths. Our Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

cannot be surpassed in the county for extent, variety and cheapness.

GROCERIES.

Rio Laguira, and Turkey Coffee. N. O. Crushed Granulated and clarified Sugars, New Orleans Molasses, Golden Syrup, Teas, Chocolate, Oils, &c., &c.

Our Stock is very complete, and we will take pleasure in exhibiting our goods to all who may favor us with a call. To good and reliable customers, our terms will be as usual.—*Prompt settlements by cash, or note, every January.* All kinds of Produce received for goods for which the highest price will be given.

May 6,'59 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Julianna street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan '58.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

OLIVER C. CLARK. SAM'L M. HALLER.

O. C. CLARK & CO.,

Flour, Feed, Grocery and Produce Store.

Central Street, next door above Lutheran Church, Cumberland, Md.

A well selected stock is now open and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of *Family Extra, and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chopped, Shorts, Ship Stuff and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rico, Muscavado and refined sugars, Golden and S. H. Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickles in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg & Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine Apple and Green Corn, put up in cans expressly for family use. A choice lot of* Liquors, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various kinds. With a variety of other articles usually found in store.

Additions to the above stock will be frequently made so as to keep up a general assortment, and all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

Cumberland, April 8, 1859.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,

cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. [j[illegible]

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

C STREET,

Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.
E. V. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 57-1y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every [illegible] whatever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Six Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

SOLD BY

Doctors Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

july 30,'58-1y.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bdford, Oct. 26, 1849.

Peace with Paraguay!

Notwithstanding the complicated and troublesome nature of the Paraguay difficulty, Uncle Sam has succeeded in peacefully adjusting it, and

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.,

still sell at the cheapest rates, at their store immediately opposite the "Gazette Office," the large and varied assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part, of

BLACK & FANCY SILKS,
LPACAS, DELAINES,
CHALLIES, DUCALS,
DEBAGES, BAREGES,
LINENS, CALICOES,
GINGHAMS, MUSLINS,
NANKEENS, CASSIMERES,
BLACK AND BLUE CLOTHS, &c.

Also a cheap and excellent assortment of summer HATS, BOOTS and SHOES; and a fine lot of

CARPET.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above named goods, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

April 29, 1859.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

FOR SALE,

or Trade.

A FARM WITHIN ONE

mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly stream running through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story county, Iowa.

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottowattamie county, Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

640 acres in Ripley County, Missouri.

—ALSO—

1280 acres of land in Austin county, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas Central Rail Road, which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress Creek.

—ALSO—

320 acres in Comanche county, Texas, on Wresler's Creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Paso Rail Road, now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings. The land is good—produces well and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by leading to Hollidaysburg which with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Jan. 7, '59. O. E. SHANNON.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

J. W. SCOTT. (LATE OF SCOTT.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1858-1y.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

W. J. MULLIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN **and** DENTIST,

SCHELLSBURG, Pennsylvania.

OFFERS his services to the public in the practice of medicine—will attend promptly to all calls entrusted to his care. He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner. Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

AN ENTIRE SET,

mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate* and all operations *warranted.*

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co

Feb. 19, 1858

CARPETS.

H. H. ELDRIDGE,

Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &c.

Being in a bye-street, under very light expenses, this House has been enabled for many years to maintain the reputation of being the CHEAPEST in the City.

Warehouse, NO. 42 STRAWBERRY STREET, second door above Chestnut Street.

☞Strawberry is the first street west of Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Bedford Foundry.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

Grist and Saw-mills, Threshing Machines *Ploughs, Apple-mills, Cooking,* TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

Ploughs.—Woodcock, Seyler and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plog Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will

sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'59-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of nundreds of their patients,

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SIKES,

Have concluded to remain

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

and may be consulted at their office,

NO. 191 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel,

Daily, except Sundays for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other Chronic Complaints, complicated with or causing pulmonary diseases, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complains, &c.* DRS. FITCH & SIKES, *would state that the treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal Inhalations, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no Curative effect when used alone,) and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation," for as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.*

☞NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION. *A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.* (april, 8,'59-1y

---

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

THE subscriber, manufacturer of the best quality of

— PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS —

invites the attention of CASH and close buyers to his SPRING STOCK, which for variety and style cannot be surpassed.

JOSEPH RUSSELL,
No. 9, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the Eastern Cities with her usual stock of rich

SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting in part of handsome Silk Robes, Lawn Robes, Barege Robes, Shawls, Lace Mantles, of every style, New Style shawls; a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Bonnets of the latest fashion. Her stock is large, well selected, and, will be sold cheap to suit the times. Call and examine the goods, and judge for yourselves.

April 29, 1859.

The University of Family Medicines &c.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of arresting the evils of worthless and spurious nostrums and supplying the people with reliable domestic remidies have appointed

DANIEL R. ANDERSON, AGENT,

for the sale of these valuable compounds, viz:

Rowand's tonic mixture for cure of fever & ague. &c.
do blackberry root syrup, for diarrhoea, &c.,
University's remedy for lung complaints, coughs, &c
" " Dyspepsia or Indigestion.
" " Sore Eyes.
" " Ear Ache or Deafness.
" " Tooth Ache
" " Fever & Ague (in form of pills)
" " Costive bowels, (pills.)

Unlike the various nostrums of the day, these remedies depend upon their merits for popularity.

For sale by DANIEL R. ANDERSON,
Centreville, Bedford county, Pa.

Mar. 18, '58.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES

☞Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that I have purchased at Sheriffs Sale one lot of Tinner Machines, Hand Tools, Patterns &c. Also the entire lot of stock and tin ware in the shop lately occupied by Abraham Herman—as whose property the same was sold.

I also hereby give notice that I have hired said Herman, and will hereafter carry on the Tinning business at the shop formerly occupied by him on Julianna Street. Notice is further given that the Books of said Herman now belong to me and any persens having accounts will please present them to Samuel Radebaugh Esq., for settlement without delay.

Feb, 25, 1859. SAMUEL BARNHART.

Notice.

HAVING disposed of the one half of my Drug Store to Dr. S. J. WAY, I therefore desire all persons indebted to me on book account, to come and settle, as it is important that all standing accounts should be settled and the books closed. This request is reasonable and I expect a speedy compliance.

jan. 7, '59. F. C. REAMER.

LUMBER FOR SALE.—White and Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and bills furnished to order by

REED & MINNICH.

PURE WHITE LEAD, FLAXSEED OIL and Spirits Turpentine, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]